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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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February 13, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 55 3 p.m. 60  
Humidity 87 49

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.15.

February 13, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 3 p.m. 60  
Humidity 87 49

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

三拜禮 號三十月二英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### Rumours of an Anti-Bolshevik Outbreak.

London, February 12.  
All the information of the proceeding at Bratislava emanates from German official sources, and nothing confirmatory has yet been received from Petrograd. Indeed, since the 6th instant there have been no news or telegrams from Petrograd. The cause of the protracted silence is unknown. The Russian wireless is working, but it is monopolised with long accounts of academic discussions at Bratislava. Hence it is impossible to confirm the rumours which are current of an anti-Bolshevik outbreak in Petrograd. The Bolsheviki representative, M. Kamenoff, has arrived at Stockholm. He states that he is going to England on an important official errand and declares that the Ukrainians will profit little from a separate peace, because the Ukrainians are under a Soviet and the Government will never recognise it.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### A German Attack Fails.

London, February 12.  
A French communiqué states:—An attempted coup de main at Juvincourt region was stopped by our fire. The Germans, on the right bank of the Meuse, after a furious bombardment, attacked in front of Caubiers wood, but were repulsed, leaving dead, after lively fighting. Artillery fire is most active in Alsace.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE PEACE WITH UKRAINE.

#### More Cant by the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, February 11.  
A telegram from Berlin says: The Kaiser, replying to the address of the Burgomaster of Hamburg on the occasion of the peace with Ukraine, says:—"God is guiding Germany. Our Lord God wants peace, but peace in which the world strives for what is right and good. The enemy who is beaten by our armies perceives that it is no longer any use fighting, and whoever extends hands to us receives our hand, but he who wants to accept peace must be forced to do so. We desire to live in friendship with neighbouring peoples, but victory of German arms must first be recognised. Our troops are under our great Hindenburg, who will continue to win, then peace will come."

#### Exchange of Products.

London, February 11.  
The Ukraine peace stipulates the immediate exchange of agricultural and industrial products at prices regulated by a joint commission; payments to be made in gold on the basis of a thousand German imperial gold marks being the equivalent of four hundred and sixty-two gold roubles of the former Russian Empire or a thousand Austro-Hungarian gold kronen, to be the equivalent of 300 roubles. The exchange of products is to take place through a Central Bureau.

### SPLENDID RAID BY AUSTRALIANS.

London, February 12.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians, raiding last night south-east of Messines, took thirty-seven prisoners, three machine-guns and a trench-mortar, and inflicted heavy casualties. It is estimated that the raiders killed a hundred of the enemy, apart from the losses caused by our preliminary bombardment. They successfully repulsed a counter-attack. Our casualties numbered twenty. Hostile artillery is intermittently active to the south-west and west of Cambrai. Our batteries in this area effectively engaged working parties of the enemy.

### NEW SHIPPING REGULATION.

London, February 11.  
The Ministry of Shipping has added a provision to the regulations regarding purchase of ships making the Shipping Controller's approval necessary before any person can purchase shares in a company whereby he obtains control of ships.

### BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, February 11.  
The Admiralty announces that the destroyer Boxer was sunk in the Channel on the night of the 8th inst. as the result of a collision. One of the crew is missing.

### ZIONIST COMMISSION TO VISIT PALESTINE.

London, February 11.  
The Press Bureau reports that the Government has authorised the Zionist Commission to proceed to Palestine with a view to repatriating Jews whom the enemy compelled to leave, organising relief work, re-opening institutions and restoring damage.

### GREEK ARMY AFFAIRS.

London, February 11.  
An Athens telegram reports that General Danglis, on being interviewed, said that despite the attempts of a few Royalists to create disorder the mobilisation would proceed and a considerable Greek army would fight in Macedonia shortly.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

### EXCITEMENT IN HONGKONG.

#### Incidents in a Chinese "Bad Day."

Considerable excitement was caused in the Colony about ten minutes past two o'clock this afternoon by a distinct earthquake shock, which threw the whole Central District into a state of panic, the large majority of people being under the impression that a serious earthquake was about to occur. The first intimation of its presence was a fairly loud rumbling in the earth and then the buildings began to rock in an alarming fashion. Hundreds of people, many of whom had just returned to business after lunch, rushed out of buildings which seemed likely to be razed to the ground, so violently were they shaking. Women and children also poured out of the houses terror-stricken and some of them fainted through sheer fright. In truth the shock was sufficient to cause one to wonder if the Colony was about to be visited by a dangerous earthquake. Very many people were so overcome with panic that they did not appear to know what to do but hundreds, especially from the Chinese quarters, rushed helter-skelter through the streets in an endeavour to find open spaces. The shock lasted about half-a-minute and was felt all over Hongkong and Kowloon and outlying districts. The shock was very distinctly felt in the Central District. A lady residing opposite the Hongkong Shanghai Bank was on her verandah when the earth began to shake and she clearly saw the dome of the Bank rock as though it would fall over. Beaconsfield Arcade, too, a very old building, rocked in a serious manner and the inmates lost no time in making their way on to Battery Path. Practically every building in the Colony was more or less shaken. At Shekwan, the Peak, Wan-chai, West Point and Kowloon, bad shocks were felt, but as yet no news is through of any serious damage having been done, though there are several reports of walls cracking etc. from the Central District. Serious damage has been caused to a house at 17, Old Bailey, it having been cracked from top to bottom and is in a very dangerous state for habitation. The Central Police Station itself suffered, the extreme western end of the building showing cracks. A retaining wall at Government Quarters, Breezy Point, for some time past has had a small crack but since the shock this has considerably widened. No. 25, Hollywood Road is also severely cracked. Many reports have been received of flower pots falling from houses into the street below.

A considerable time elapsed before the excitement had abated and people returned to their offices and houses. Business has scarcely been resumed and the talk of the occurrence almost died down when another shock was felt at about 2.45. As when the first shock was felt, the people in these buildings ran into the street and many of them would not re-enter again. The Chinese, when the excitement had abated to some extent, threw joss papers out of their houses and in a very short time the air was rent by countless crackling, presumably to propitiate the evil spirits. During the whole afternoon the Police and Fire Brigade stood by in readiness for an emergency call in the event of cases of fire or collapses taking place, but, at the time of going to press, no reports of happenings sufficiently serious to need their attention had been received. Among the buildings cracked by the shock are the Hongkong Club and the Annex. On the

Praya side of the Club building, a large and distinct crack can be seen extending through the top floor, and a considerable quantity of outside plaster has fallen down into the road. On the Cricket Club side of the building, a long but narrow crack can be traced, and the crack in the wall of the annex can easily be seen from the road.

On enquiry at the Royal Observatory this afternoon, we were informed that no actual record of the shock has been obtained, though it was felt very distinctly. The officials there are, however, collecting information on the subject.

Reports have come to hand that the shock was also felt at Taipo and Fanling, showing that it was a general tremor.

A telegram received in the Colony this afternoon states that a prolonged shock was also felt on the Shamshien at Canton.

It is interesting to note that to day is what is termed "a bad day," or "chak ho," among the Chinese. These days are set out on a calendar which is yearly issued by certain so-called astrologers, the book being something in the nature of the familiar Old Moore's Almanack. By this publication, certain days are marked "good" (or lucky) and others "bad" (or unlucky) and on these latter the Chinese generally refrain from burial or marriage ceremonies or from carrying out important business. To-day happens to be one of these occasions—a day upon which "the White Tiger opens his mouth."

The White Tiger, it may be explained, plays an important part in the theory of feng shui. For example, in building a house care is taken to see that the aspect is favourable—that is to say, that its physical surroundings are well-balanced. If there were a high hill on the right of the house and none on the left, that would be described as "a White Tiger" and its influence would therefore be bad. In building a house a site is considered unlucky unless it is so situated as to resemble the position of a man sitting in a chair with things equally balanced on the right and left. Kowloon, for instance, is generally regarded as a lucky site for houses, because on the left and right there is an equal balance of hills—no White Tiger. The whole influence of the White Tiger is intricately bound up with feng shui, in very many aspects. As for the "bad days," these are generally believed in and accepted by the Chinese, just as many other people believe that Fridays are unlucky days; and to-day's events will probably strengthen the prevalent belief.

The last occasion on which Hongkong was visited by an earthquake shock was on May 15, 1911, when two slight tremors were felt. In August, 1905, a series of shocks were felt in Hongkong and Macao, lasting nine hours.

Thrill in the United States. In the year 1910 there were 11,148,392 depositors on the books of the savings banks of America, with aggregate deposits of \$5,088,587,225, or an average of \$450.44 for each depositor. In 1915 the average of each depositor was \$442.83. The number of banks in 1915 was 1,322, against 1,978 in 1910.

Committed for Trial. At the Police Court this afternoon, a Chinese schoolmaster was charged with offering a bribe to the Acting Inspector of Vernacular Schools. The case for the prosecution was that the defendant, on February 9, sent to the Inspector's Office and offered him \$18 in an envelope. In reply to the charge, the defendant admitted that he gave the Inspector the money. After hearing the evidence, his Worship, Mr. J.R. Wood, committed the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Session.

## AUGUSTE RODIN.

### His Sculpture and its Aim.

Francois Auguste Rodin, whose death was reported recently, was born on November 12, 1840, in Paris. The son of a clerk in a Government office, Rodin had no ambition to be an artist in his childhood. Yet when he left school at the age of 14 he went to a free drawing school, since known as the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, where Leacq de Boislandran, the greatest teacher of the age, was one of the masters. There Rodin made friends with Dalon and Legros, and learned to draw from memory; but still he showed no great precocity. He attempted three times in vain to gain admittance to the Ecole des Beaux Arts; but had the luck to obtain some teaching from Barye, then the best sculptor in France. While still a boy he became assistant to a sculptor of architectural ornament.

While still in this employment he married, at the age 23, and soon afterwards produced his first great work, "The Man with the Broken Nose." It was rejected by the Salon, though there was nothing strange about it except its excellence. In the same year he became assistant to Carrier-Belleuse, a fashionable sculptor, in whose employment he acquired great facility and dexterity. In 1870 he went with Carrier-Belleuse to Brussels, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with a Belgian sculptor, Van Raabourgh, with whom he executed some of the sculpture on the Brussels Bourse. At this period he made a careful study of Gothic sculpture and architecture, which had a profound influence upon all his later work. In 1875 he went to Italy to study Michelangelo and Donatello.

In 1877 he produced the famous "Age of Bronze," also called "The Primordial Man," and returned to Paris. The "Age of Bronze" was exhibited at the Salon; and Rodin was accused of having taken a cast from a living man. In later years he was accused of ignorance of the human form, and both criticisms were equally absurd. "The Age of Bronze" was cast in bronze and purchased by the State. Rodin still earned his living by working for other sculptors, and only produced original works in his leisure hours. His "St. John" of which there is now a replica at South Kensington, was exhibited in bronze in the Salon in 1881, and also purchased by the State. With "The Genius of War" he completed unsuccessfully for a monument to commemorate the defence of Paris. It was the first work in which he showed his power of making a passionate movement monumental. From 1882 to 1885 he produced many fine portrait busts, and his fame began to grow. In 1888 he received a commission for the monument to Bastien-Lepage, which was unveiled in 1890. Rodin's aim in monuments was to reveal his subject in some representative moment or action; he studied action from life and not from posed models.

It was in 1880 that Rodin received the commission for the "Gate of Hell" for the Musee des Arts Decoratifs, a work which occupied him for a great part of the rest of his life and supplied him with motives for several other great works, as for instance, for the "Thinker" now outside the Pantheon, for the "Adam" or "Creation of Man," for the "Eve," and for the "Eternal Spring," a group suggested by the "People and Francesca" of the Gate. In the "Eternal Spring" and in the "Kiss" first exhibited in 1898, Rodin produced works of pure beauty by the representation of passionate

action. The beauty of these works is abstract; and there is the same abstract beauty, in spite of the horror of the subject, in the Ugolino group of the "Gate of Hell."

In 1885 Rodin received the commission for the monument to the Burgesses of Calais, all the figures of which were exhibited in plaster in 1889. In this work he carried his principle of representative action to an extreme. The burgesses are starting to give themselves up to Edward III. and Rodin's one aim is to express their emotion in gesture. Here he has followed the tradition of Gothic sculpture, which needs no architectural symmetry of its own. Rodin's group seems to lack symmetry; but as drama it has no equal in modern sculpture. A replica of it is now being placed in Victoria Tower Gardens.

Rodin received a commission from the Societe des Gens de Lettres for a statue of Balzac in 1891, but when the plaster model was exhibited in 1898 the society refused to recognise it as a statue of Balzac at all and withdrew the commission. Rodin's aim had been to represent Balzac in the moment of conceiving a masterpiece. Only a master of natural form can so express himself in ideal form. Rodin submitted to the rejection of his work with tranquillity. At the Exhibition of 1900 the City of Paris erected, close to the Exhibition gates, a building in which nearly all Rodin's works were shown. Crowds went to see them, and he was almost universally recognised as the greatest of modern sculptors. He had long had admirers in England. In 1913 he was elected President of the International Society in succession to Whistler. In later years he was mainly occupied in finishing works begun or projected earlier, among them the monument to Victor Hugo.

He has often been called, even by those who admire him, an incomplete artist, but he could conceive more clearly and execute more precisely than any other modern sculptor. Conception grew in his mind with execution, and what he had done always seemed to him only a preparation for what he wanted to do. Hence the fragmentary state of many of his works. They are projects or studies for something greater; they are related to a larger whole which only existed in his own mind. One feels that for him sculpture was an art that he was still trying to discover; and that he was more eager to discover it than to produce masterpieces. Nevertheless he did produce them; and they are the more moving, because most of them seem to suggest something finer still than themselves.

As a man he was simple and friendly, and put on none of the airs of genius. He enjoyed his fame. He was lucky to be born in France; but even there he had not all the opportunities he deserved. But he gave lavishly to his own country and to ours. Early in the war he gave 20 works to the British nation as a token of admiration for our soldiers; and last year he by a deed of gift presented all the remaining drawings and writings, and his collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, to France. They are to be kept where they are at present, in the Hotel Biron, which is to become a permanent Rodin Museum.

Mr. D. Haig and The Y.M.C.A. Sir Douglas Haig, writing from General Headquarters in France to the Y.M.C.A. last week, says:—"The value of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. in France is incalculable. I should esteem it a double honour that one of them should bear my name and that it should be provided by the people of Leamington."

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Revolution in Flour Trade. The flour trade has been revolutionised in 1917 says an American journal. Millers throughout the country commenced December 25, to make but one grade of flour, the standard being 95 per cent. patents for both spring and winter wheats. The milling brands that have been advertised for years are to be continued, but there is to be no difference in the flour. Instead of there being "straights" and "clears" after taking out the patents, all this has been done away with; the remaining 5 per cent. can be used for blending with dry flour.

British Economic Policy. "But it is, we believe, the overwhelming desire of the people of this country and of the Dominions that after this war our economic policy should be fashioned on two basic principles," comments a London financial writer. "Firstly, the solidarity of the British Empire, and, secondly, the closest possible intimacy with those Allied countries—and especially France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States—who have stood with us in this desperate fight for freedom; and it is hopeless to imagine that this policy can be properly developed in conference with the Dominions and our Allies unless a clear interval is allowed for the measured consideration of the many difficult factors which must be taken into account."

The Price of Consols. British consols during the past year sold as low as 51. This is the lowest price at which this premier security has sold since the year 1805, when they were 51. The highest price of consols in the nineteenth century, and the highest on record, was 114. In 1898, when the tide of commercial prosperity over the entire civilised world was at low ebb, when dividends were cut, and when corporation securities were on an unsafe investment basis. It was then that investors turned to consols, and the price ran up to 105 at the opening of the year to 113 at the close. The following year, 1897, that price was again attained, but this was more the result of an extensive redemption policy instituted by the Government. An unexpectedly large surplus revenue had occurred in the exchequer that year from the death duties on the fortune of an English millionaire, and this was utilised in redeeming consols. The low record of consols in the nineteenth century was 50 1/2 in 1803.

## DONT FORGET.

### TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 16.  
Victoria Regatta.

Monday, February 18.  
St. George's Society—Social general meeting at City Hall; 5.30 p.m.

Constitutional Reform Association—Annual general meeting at City Hall; 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, February 21.  
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.—Shareholders meeting; noon.

Saturday, February 23.  
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—Annual meeting; noon.

Monday, Feb. 25.  
Race Meeting—1st Day.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.  
Race Meeting—2nd Day.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.  
Race Meeting—3rd Day.



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GENERAL NEWS.

**Survivors Shelled by U-Boat.**

Captain Clarke and 48 men, survivors of a steamer, have been landed. They reported that on a recent Sunday, when off the coast, the steamer was attacked by two submarines, shelled, torpedoed, and sunk. When the captain and 50 men were in the water, two boats and a submarine shelled them with cannon fire. One of the men was killed at once, and another died on the quay after being landed. Six others were seriously injured, and are now in hospital. The men were in the boat for about 30 minutes, during which time about 20 shells were fired at them.

**The State and Child Life.**

Princess Patricia of Connaught recently opened the St. Vincent's Day Nursery at Chesham, Bucks., where 25 babies up to five years of age are being cared for by nurses while their mothers are at work. Lady Hamilton, who presided, said that two generations of children would be making as the result of the war, and she thought it the duty of the State to do everything possible to preserve the child life of the nation by supporting such institutions as day nurseries.

**Fall Over a Precipice.**

Captain Pollock, of the Warwickshire Regiment, and his wife, who were spending a holiday at Barmouth, lost their way in the mist while climbing Cader Idris, and fell over the precipice overlooking the lake. Hearing their cries for help, a farmer found them after some hours, in a perilous position, but could not reach them. A rescue party from Dolgelly arrived on the scene of the accident, and by means of ropes succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Pollock. She was in a critical condition owing to the fall, two nights' exposure, and absence of food. Another rescue party was sent for, and at last brought her to a place of safety. She is now suffering greatly from exposure.

**The Supreme Court Masters.**

It has been decided that the office of Master of the Supreme Court vacated by the death of Master T. A. Romer, shall for the present remain unfilled. The work arising under the Trading with the Enemy Acts in the Chambers of Mr. Justice Younger will be undertaken by the Masters in the Chambers of Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Younger. The work of Divisions 5 to 7 in these Chambers will be undertaken by Master Sargant, who will also continue the work of Division 1 to 4 in the Chambers of Mr. Justice Neville and Mr. Justice Astbury, with such assistance as he may require from the other three Masters in those Chambers. The decision not to fill this vacancy has been made, no doubt, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service which was published in December, 1915.

**University College Hospital Ladies' Association.**

Lady Bryce presided at the 17th annual general meeting of the University College Hospital Ladies' Association in the College Library. Lady Elizabeth Dawson reported that there was now a total of 522 members. In the 12 months 1,116 patients had been contributed for patients. Alexandra Day was a great success, and in the year the association had been able to pay over £881 to the hospital. Lady Godlee, the hon. treasurer, stated that the total receipts were £1,607. Lady Bryce said that when they surveyed the work of women in the last three years it was very interesting to find how many new opportunities there were for women's service. There was thrown upon women the responsibility and burden of caring for the children and homes of the new world. Mrs. Finch, matron of the hospital, said they had opened a child welfare department, and 40 to 50 babies were brought for treatment every Wednesday. Sir Ernest Hatch said the year's expenditure on the hospital was £45,000, and they needed 65,000 patients.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Blind Chaplain at St. Dunstan's.**  
The preacher at St. Dunstan's Chapel recently was the Rev. Herbert Gibb, late chaplain in the Devonshire Guards. When the rule was made that the clergy should remain behind at the rear line, Mr. Gibb applied for a commission in order that he might go forward with the men into the firing line. He died his wife, but received a bullet wound which left him blind.

**Flying Officers Killed.**  
Second Lieutenant Robert Vernon Ellwood, R.F.C., whose home is at Kensington, died at York Military Hospital recently as the result of burns and injuries received in a flying accident near York. While alighting with an aeroplane in South Lincolnshire, Lieutenant Ellwood, a Canadian in the R.F.C., received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards.

**Large Gift to Sheffield for the Blind.**  
Mr. Thomas Earnshaw, of Sheffield, fish and game dealer, who died on July 13, leaving an estate of the gross value of £18,825, with net personalty £13,840, after providing for relations and employees, bequeathed the residue of his estate to his wife for life and then to the town trustees of the city of Sheffield in trust to apply the income in perpetuity for the poor blind, born and resident in the city.

**Masonic Honour for Indian Moslem.**

At a meeting of the Wantage Lodge, No. 3,178, at Princes Hotel, Jermyn-street, recently Mr. A. S. M. Anik was installed Worshipful Master, being the first member of the Bhorah Moslem community to reach the chair of any lodge in this country. There was a distinguished gathering at the function and subsequent dinner, and the messages of congratulation included letters from the M.W.G.M., the Duke of Connaught, the M.W. Pro G.M. Lord Amhurst, P.G.M. Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), and the Aga Khan.

**British Interned Seeing Holland.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—Fifteen of the British interned at Groningen arrived at Amsterdam today as guests of the Society for Making Holland Better Known Abroad, and thus began a fortnight's tour in Holland. Professor van Hamel, member of the Dutch Second Chamber, in welcoming the party, said it was not without its ironical side that the tour began just when England was placing Holland in difficulties. If the word "reprisals" must be spoken, this was a good sort of reprisal. The first visit the party paid was to the Ascher diamond works, where the Cullinan diamond was polished.

**German Fugitives Recaptured.**  
Lieutenant Gerard van Massow (32), and Lieutenant Hermann Barkhardt (21), who escaped from Holport Camp, near Midsenhead, on November 11, were recaptured at Bath Great Western Railway Station recently. The men joined the 730 a.m. express from Paddington at Reading, having booked at Bath as the result of a telephone message from the military police at Swindon, they at first declared that they were English, but afterwards admitted that they were German prisoners of war. They were taken back to camp.

**Belgian Kindness to British Prisoners.**  
Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—When some British prisoners were passing through a street in a thickly populated quarter of IJburg, "stepping out with heads erect," the people, says the *Telegraph's* frontier correspondents, rushed out of doors, and though they had little food left, gave apples to the prisoners. Women and girls ran to the prisoners and slipped apples into their hands or their bags. The Germans, thereupon threatened the civilians with the bayonet, so the people threw their fruit from a distance. After this incident the Germans ordered the dwellers in this street to do all their errands before 9 o'clock in the morning, and to remain in the street of the day, indoors, with the doors and windows closed. Notices were also posted on the walls strictly forbidding the least demonstration when prisoners passed.

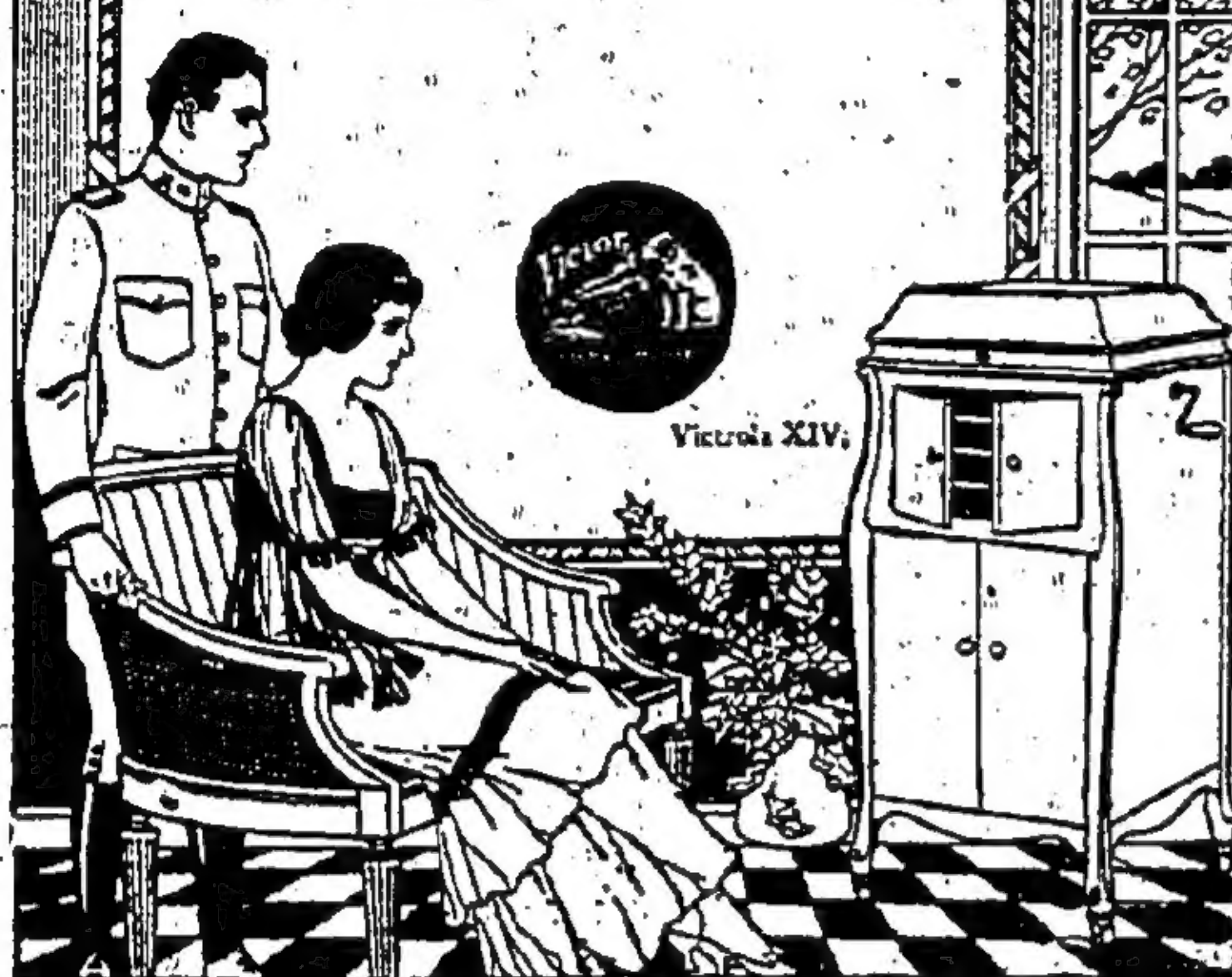
**Unprofitable Cat Tax.**  
Amsterdam, Nov. 18.—Last year some German districts endeavoured to obtain revenue from taxing cats. Various municipalities abandoned the tax shortly after its introduction because the reduction in the number of cats caused a great increase in the rat and mouse plague.

## NOTICES.

## TEN VICTOR RECORDS

which should be in every Home.

Craneon-Meditation	Kremler	7433
My old Kentucky home	Glick & Male Chorus	7446
Simple Aveu	M. Elman	7413
Love-Token	Frances Alda	6467
Sing! Sing! Birds on the Wing	Mc Cormack	6432
When the boys come home	Williams	6494
As Clair de la Lune	Fernand Clement	6750
Precious Waltz	Smith's Orchestra	3564
For me and my gal		
Leonor Overture	Vesella's Band	3526
Fourth Symphony		
Hawaiian Butterfly	Victor Band	3534
When it's circus day		



## Save Your Eyes

RIMLESS GLASSES

WILL ADD TO YOUR APPEARANCE.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Officer Killed by Bomb at Basing.

An inquest was held at Basing recently on the body of Lieutenant S. Perston King, aged 53, Hussars, who was killed by the bursting of a bomb on the terrace of Wykeham Park on Saturday. He was on a week end visit to Major Crowsley, and was in the act of throwing a bomb when it burst. He was killed instantly, his body being terribly mutilated. Major Crowsley received some splinters in the chest and was unconscious for 12 hours. Nineteen bombs and several hand grenades and rockets were found close by. The inquiry was adjourned for a month to enable Major Crowsley to attend.

**Leather from Horse Hides.**  
The Secretary of the War Office announced that an Order had been made by the Army Council giving notice of their intention to take possession of all leather produced from raw hides (taken from horses) salted in the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man or imported in the wet salted state into the United Kingdom. This Order extends the control already exercised by the Army Council over horse hides in the raw state to the leather produced therefrom. Any such leather, which after inspection, is found to be unsuitable for the Council's requirements will be released from the conditions of the Order.

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Amsterdam, Nov. 18.—Last year some German districts endeavoured to obtain revenue from taxing cats. Various municipalities abandoned the tax shortly after its introduction because the reduction in the number of cats caused a great increase in the rat and mouse plague.

## KING AND QUEEN AT WAR HOSPITAL.

An Eager Boy's Stratagem.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary visited Whips Cross War Hospital, which stands on the edge of Epping Forest, recently. They motored as far as Stratford Town Hall, and then drove in an open carriage to Whips Cross.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, received their Majesties, and presented Mr. O. H. Ward, chairman of the guardians, and Mrs. Ward. Miss L. G. Ward, their daughter, presented a bouquet to the Queen, at whose request Countess Fortescue distributed the flowers in the wards.

The inspection of the wards occupied a considerable time, and the King, Queen, and Princess talked freely to the patients. At first they spoke separately to each man, but as this plan was found to occupy more time than they had at their disposal they divided forces. The King inquired particularly as to the nature of the inquiries, the length of time during which the patients had been in hospital, and the part of the Empire from which they came. He learned in this way that many Australians and Canadians were in the hospital, as well as English soldiers. One of the former mentioned that he felt the cold rather keenly, to which the King replied "Ah! Yes; the climate is very different to that in Australia. I have been there, so I know something about it by actual experience." While waiting for the Queen at one stage of the journey the King told those about him of the chat he had had with the men. One, for instance, had told him that his wound was inflicted by a bayonet. "I asked him," said

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET.—A LARGE ROOM** on 2nd floor of Prince's Building. Apply to: H. M. H. Nemazee.

**TO BE LET.—A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon. **FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES** in Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Buildings.

**TO BE LET.—HOUSES** on Shamshen, CANTON. **OFFICES** in York Buildings.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

## TO BE LET.

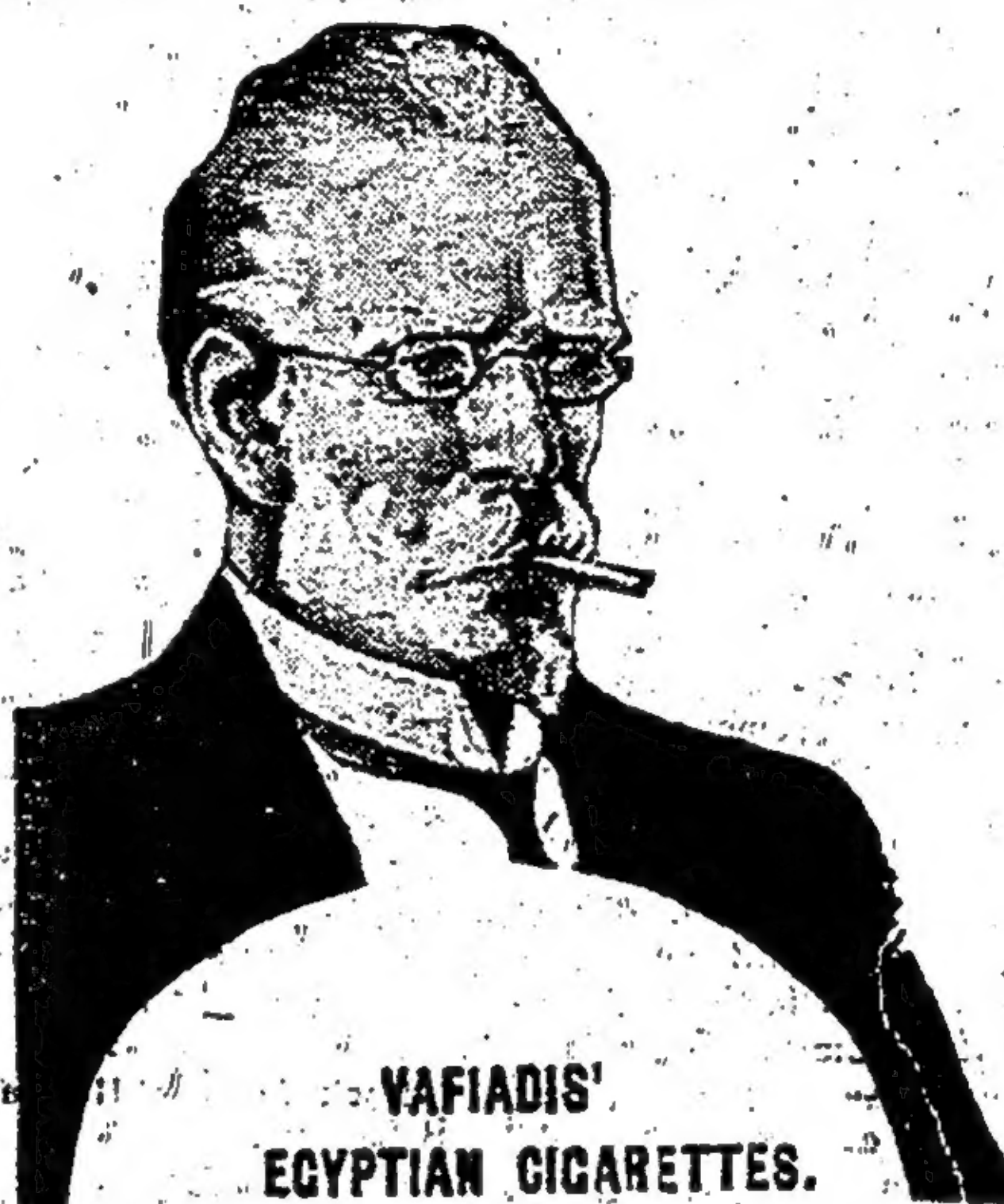
**TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE** at Mount Davis, CRAGSIDE, 149, Barker Road, Peak, grass Tennis Court, for 5 months from 7th June next. Apply A. H. Skelton, Lane, Crawford & Co.

**TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE** at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

## WANTED.

**WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS** in Central Locality. Apply to: Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

## NOTICES.



Imperial Bouquet per 100	4.65
Crown Prince " " 100	2.35
" " " 50	1.10
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 10	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	4.00
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
" " 20	75
Superfine " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

said the King, "whether he had a chance of doing a bit of bayoneting in return, and he ironically answered 'Some'."

Some of the stories told by the soldiers amused the King greatly. Two of the inmates of one ward had won the Military Medal, and his Majesty took the opportunity of "bestowing their decorations in person." One recipient was Lance-Corporal O. Monney, of the Yorkshire Regiment, and the other R. H. F. Simmonds, of the R. F. Brigade. Mrs. Simmonds had gone to the hospital to see her husband, and was seated beside his bed. The King spoke kindly to both.

On their way to Forest House, a convalescent department, the Royal party passed a convoy of ambulances, drawn up in line, as well as a guard of honour supplied by boys of the Naval Brigade. The King noticed that one of the drivers was a woman, and stopped to chat with her. He was told by one of his conductors that she was a diligent and clever, and wanted to know whether she had gained her experience with the ambulance column or had known how to drive previously. He learnt that she had seven years' experience, and had formerly driven her own car. His Majesty's comment was "Jolly good of you to give your time and your talents to a work of mercy like this." After talking with the men in the Forest House the Royal visitors walked to the Nurses' Home.

A little chap named Harold McDermott, about eight years of age, was lying in a bed in the

ward with a bandaged head. He was so anxious to see the King and Queen that he stripped off his bandages (apparently to escape notice), and with only a night shirt on, ran down to the open space past which their Majesties were to walk. The youngster was caught by a nurse, who wrapped him in a shawl, readjusted his bandages, and held him in her arms. When the Queen stopped opposite the little group the nurse told the story of Harold's exploit, and His Majesty laughed very heartily. The King joined in the laughter, but said to the nurse, "I hope the little chap won't catch cold as the result."

Medals and certificates to nurses successful in their examination after three years' training were presented by the Queen.

**Discharged Tuberculous Soldiers.**  
An Army Council instruction has been issued stating that owing to the difficulty of deciding in cases of officers invalided, and soldiers discharged, on account of lung tuberculosis whether or not the disease is caused, or aggravated, by military service, it has been decided that in all cases where officers and soldiers have developed the disease during overseas service it will be regarded as caused, or aggravated, by military service. In all other cases the same conclusion will be arrived at unless the medical board are satisfied that phthisis was present previous to the man's enlistment or to the granting of officer's commission, or that it was not aggravated by his service.

## NOTICES.

to immemorial  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
ENGLISH MADE

**GOLF SHOES**

FOR LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN THE MAKING OF THESE SHOES AND WE RECOMMEND THEM FOR COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

**NETTLETON SHOES.**

- FOR THE MAN OF FASHION -

Tel. **NEW MODELS** Tel.  
692 **FOR THE RACES.** 692

JUST TO HAND

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

**J. T. SHAW**

- SOLE AGENT -

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 11th February, to SATURDAY the 3rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

**SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!**

Send in Name and Address NOW  
For the 1918 issue of the **HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY**  
Dollar Directory Company,  
P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

**CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.**  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
6, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2090, HONGKONG.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.  
Present price:—  
"WHITE ROSE."  
\$5.55 per case ex store.  
"COMET."  
\$5.35 per case ex store.  
OHING CHEONG  
168 Des Voux Road Central.  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.  
KWONG YUEN.  
19 Des Voux Road, West.

## NOTICES.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

## NOTICE.

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON every week day except SATURDAYS. The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS on and after 16th February, 1918. For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 7th February, 1918.

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.



A majah's job is sometimes regarded as a sinecure, and a humorous exchange, bits off the idea by this story of an ambitious colored trooper: "I figgers I a goin' to get a majah's commission soon," said he, "cause overheard de kumst talkin' to de adjutant about somebody an' sayin' 'He won't do for lieutenant, cause a lieutenant damn know nothin' and does everything' he won't do for captain, cause a captain know everything and does de nothin' but he actually want de majah's job, cause a majah know nothin' and does de nothin'."



## A BAMBOO ORGAN

Wonderful Relic of  
Antiquity.

When the church of St. Xavier, Tungkok, all some fifty years ago, was most on the banks of the river, but the many years of operations and the erection of houses on the reclaimed have placed it considerable distance from the river. Now the church and the seminary in which the Chinese aspirants to the priesthood, stands at the top of a hill, almost a market and who visit the sacred building to pass shops outside who pass themselves in the few last hours of the day, and others whose stock is composed of heaps of white cabbage and heads of vegetables. The church has been little since it was built very much the same as now, save for the bamboo organ which is placed in the choir. It was this instrument played an important part in the consecration service. There are two organs in the Far East—the one under discussion and another where the second is found is not readily accessible, for informants differ whether it was built in the pines or at Macao. Anyhow, it is as good as that at Tungkok it is a good instrument.

The term "bamboo organ" at first sight recalls earliest instruments for rich music such as the keyboard at the cathedral of Magdeburg, introduced in the 11th century, of ten keys an all long and therefore broad, which are said to be required a sharp blow with a foot to put them down and are probably used only for playing the notes of the plain song. But the organ at Tungkok is only one item in its construction which might be termed evened and that is the bell. The organ, which was built some fifty years ago, looks its though time has not so greatly impaired its functions. Nevertheless its unique character is about to be lost, for metal pipes are to take the place of bamboo which has made it so remarkable. There is a three-manual keyboard and the keys are steepled, for many an anthem and hymn have been played there. Of stops there must be considerably over a dozen and of them performing their work efficiently. The pipes are made of bamboo and the open diapason of wood the age of which is only indicated by the old tobacco color and the cracks which start from the lips of some. The bell is very frankly medieval. On each side of the organ are two short boards with thickened foot pieces on which the blow stands and works his legs as if he were riding a bicycle.

When the bamboo organ is compared with some of the wonderful creations of later days when all the refinements that science placed at the disposal of the organ builder, the outstanding feature is the ease with which it is played and the tone which it gives. It would be idle to speak of the latter in superlative terms but justice demands the verdict that it is good. It would be better if it were completely in tune for a long time, similar to the short one which gives the beauty of the tremulous voice of the cat, betrays the fact that it is not. Possibly it never was, for bamboo does seem refractory stuff for organ building. Despite this, however, the tone is sweet if somewhat "woolly," and the whole instrument speaks volumes for the skill of those men who, using only materials immediately at hand, were able to devise an organ pleasing to the ear and able to defy the severest test—that of time.—N.C. Daily News.

No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Mr. James Beckland has been informed by the Board of Trade that the leather is now to be imported into the Kingdom, no matter what their country or origin may be.

## THE U.S. ARMY.

Points from War Secretary's  
Annual Report.

Washington, December 14.—Mr. Baker's annual report for the War Department, made public to day, constitutes only a brief historical review of the year, and so that it may be devoid of information for the enemy, shows no recommendations, no detailed information of the transportation of the army to France, or any army plans for the future. The Secretary does say, however, that he does not favour universal military training as a regular national policy.

"The Department has not sought, and does not now seek, legislation on this subject," he says, "chiefly for the reason that the formation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangement consequent upon the termination of the present war. Civilized men must hope that the future has in store a relief from the burden of armament, and the destruction and waste of war. However vain that hope may appear in the midst of the most devastating and destructive war in the history of the race, it persists—perhaps because we are encouraged by the analogous substitution of courts for force in the settlement of private controversies; perhaps because all the perfections of nature teach us that they are the product of processes which have eliminated waste and substituted constructive for destructive principles."

"When a permanent military policy, therefore, comes to be adopted, it will doubtless be conceived in a spirit which will be adequate to preserve against any possible attack those vital principles of liberty upon which democratic institutions are based, and yet be so restrained as in no event to foster the growth of mere military ambitions or to excite the apprehension of nations with whom it is our first desire to live in harmonious and just accord."

Taking up the war with Germany, Mr. Baker describes a fine spirit of service shown by the American people "without distinction of age, sex, or occupation."

"Those who believed," he adds, "that the obvious and daily exhibition of power which takes place in an autocracy is necessary for national strength discovered that a finer and freer and greater national strength subsists in a free people, and that the silent processes of democracy, with their normal accent on the freedom of individuals, nevertheless afford springs of collective action and inspiration for self-sacrifice as wide and effective as they are spontaneous."

Mr. Baker then turns to the method by which the army was placed on a war footing. He shows that under its full authorized strength the regular army includes 18,000 officers and 470,000 men, and that the war strength contemplated by the National Defence act for the National Guard was 13,000 officers and 458,000 men. With the million additional troops of the selected draft army added, these figures furnish the army of 2,000,000 men upon which all original war estimates were based.

Taking up the quartermaster problems with the outbreak of the war, Mr. Baker cites a few items of what it was found necessary to supply. They include twenty million pairs of shoes, 17,000,000 blankets, 33,000,000 yards of flannel shirting, 50,000,000 yards of tenting. The work is being done through the cooperation of civilian agencies, the Secretary says, and adds:

"The dollar-a-year man has been a powerful aid, and when this struggle is over and the country undertakes to take stock of the assets which it found ready to be used in the mobilization of its power, a large place will justly be given to those men who, without the distinction of title or rank, and with no thought of compensation, brought experience, knowledge, and trained ability to Washington in order that they might serve with patriotic fervor in an inconspicuous and self-sacrificing, but indispensably helpful way."

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr.  
F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R),  
state:—

Combined Parade.  
All ranks are provisionally warned that they may be required to attend a Parade on the Polo Ground at 3 p.m. on Saturday, February 23. Further Orders will be issued.

Special Service Squad.  
Members except those on duty will meet at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 14.

Summer Uniform.  
Members requiring fresh issue or alteration made in present issue of a uniform are ordered to attend at Headquarters Club for inspection at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—  
Monday, February 18.—No. 1 Company and Mounted Police.  
Tuesday, February 19.—No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra.  
Wednesday, February 20.—No. 3 Company Ambulance and Baggers and Drummers.  
Men on duty on the date set aside for their units will attend on one of the two other dates.  
Uniform to be condemned or altered is to be produced. Dressing rooms will be set aside for convenience of changing.  
Equipment Officers or deputy must attend on all three nights.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending February 9th, 1918:—

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for 6 weeks.
This Year:—	\$15,062	78,170
Last Year:—	12,608	81,764
Increase:—	2,454	
Decrease:—		5,543

## HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.



As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

Sir Robert Bredon.  
Sir Robert Bredon, K.C. M.G., Deputy Inspector General of Chinese Customs, is at present visiting Hongkong.

Dr. Bernardo's Homes.  
The usual annual collection for the above Institution will be made in Hongkong during Lent. At present 10,000 Bernardo boys are serving their country by land and sea. Over 5,000 children have been admitted since the war began. A special appeal is being made on account of the increase in the price of food. The sum of \$100 was collected last year during Lent. It is hoped to exceed that sum this year. A sale of work will be held in Easter week on Friday, April 5. Donations of money, of articles of any description for the sale, should be sent to Mrs. H. E. Pollock, 128 The Peak.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.  
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE above Society is prepared to accept risks against Earthquake and Earthquake Fire. Rates on Application.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at TAIPU, furnished, for 6 months or longer. Use of Motor Boat. Apply Alex. Ross & Co.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS  
AND  
CHICKENS  
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

Saturday, 23rd Feb., 9.15 P.M. (punctually).  
Mr. A. P. Stokes, assisted by members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present.

"ACID DROPS"  
"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"  
"THE REST CURE"  
(by Special request).

Booking: Moutries—Tickets \$3, \$2 and \$1.  
Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of The Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CACIQUE"  
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above mentioned ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday, February 15th, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining after February 16th 1918, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1918.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship  
"KAMO MARU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th February, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

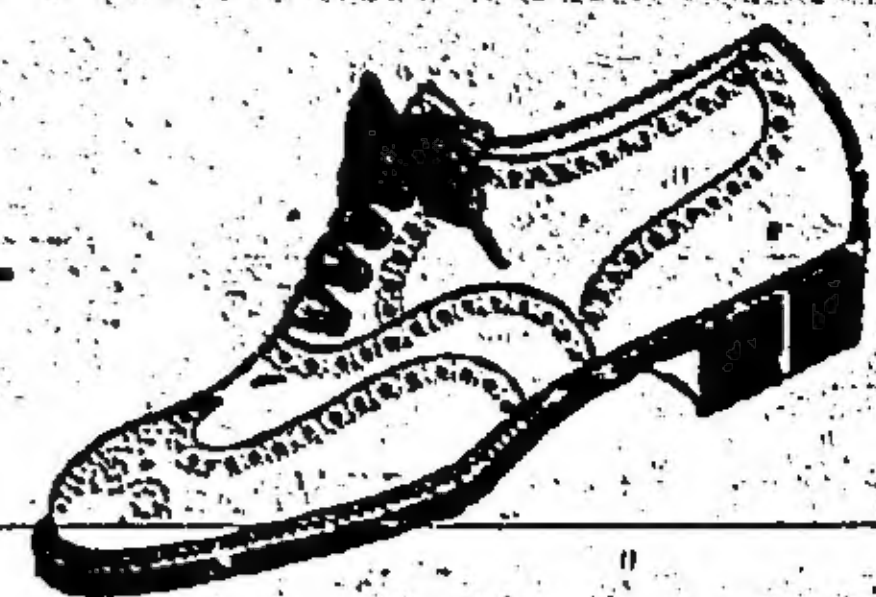
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1918.

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HONGKONG DESK DIRECTORY  
DIARY & BLOTTER,  
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TO  
South China Morning Post, Ltd.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.  
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Here is a Shoe which is built for solid comfort. Every part of it is made of finest materials; it fits, wears and looks well and will ensure perfect foot-comfort to the man who wears it. Stocked in a light weight for ordinary wear, also a heavy weight for Golf or Walking.

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CO. LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
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Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

FOR THE RACES.  
SMART  
MILLINERY  
SUNSHADES  
DRESSES.

THE  
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR

BROADWOOD  
PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.  
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

BURCOYNE'S SPECIALLY  
SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

	\$ cts.
Burgundy Reserve per case 12 qts. duty paid 24.00	
" " " 24 pts.	26. 0
Claret Reserve " 12 qts.	24.00
" " " 24 pts.	26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants, Hongkong.











## TREITSCHKE IN A FEZ

By H. Wakefield.

"We think Turkey's rule ripe for destruction. She is Europe's most miserable state. The Ottoman Empire is a decaying body and soul; their Empire even at its greatest period, lacked all moral substance. If you enquire what it has brought for the well-being and civilisation of man-kind only one answer is possible, 'Nothing.' The ruin of the system of government did not consist in the brutal outrages of individual magnates, because the impelling and drowning in sacks, the violating and pillaging and similar amusements customary to the country, did not, according to Oriental standards, happen too often, but in that indescribable intellectual laziness, in that profound slumber of the soul, which was always peculiar to the Ottomans. The conscience of the European world has never recognised the existence of the Turkish as a morally justified necessity. Those wounds which a mentally sterile Asiatic horde inflicted on Christian civilisation still bleed after 500 years, as if the blows had fallen yesterday. Turkey has trampled on all the solemn promises which granted her the entrance into the state confederation. Christian Europe must not have the right wrested from her at least to gag this barbaric power, if as yet it cannot be destroyed; so that it may no longer endanger the human rights of Christian subjects."

If these rather forcible criticisms of his gallant ally were shown to that ungrammatical entity the "average German," he would probably exclaim tersely and emphatically "British Lies!" And then he would be metaphorically pole-axed by one more question.

"A free passage through the Dardanelles is a just claim on the part of the Russians, and Germany will not oppose it, if Russia has the strength to defend it with the sword."

And it would be pointed out to him that all these observations came from the brain of his greatest historian Treitschke! Treitschke the great adviser of the Hohenzollerns, the favourite panegyrist of all things Prussian.

Still, to-day, when it is required to administer stiff doses of Prussianism to the more or less generous souls of youthful and sceptical Germans, these potent draughts are helped down by the reassuring candy provided by the author of "The history of Germany in the 19th century."

That great writer obviously loathed the Turks. He regarded them as effete, barbarous, corrupt survivals, utterly alien even to the least advanced European civilisation, an intolerant anachronism, who only managed to retain a doubtful foothold in Europe, through the exercise of that last talent of decadence, an instinct for intrigue. Treitschke actually abuses France and England for tolerating this toxic invasion, which should long ago have been purged from the system of Europe.

What would he have said could he have been spared to see the "Defenders of Islam" trying on furs in Berlin before taking their seats in the "Balkan Zug" bound on the congenial mission of organising, smothering little massacres of Greeks and Armenians? Being a Prussian apologist, he would probably gulp down a sharp but transitory little attack of disgust and set to work to produce a series of articles of ingeniously verbose recantation. For he would quickly realise that what he had advocated was coming to pass. The Turkish Empire was dying, but better still, the will was in Germany's favour. For he would see that though the words were the words of William the Defender of the Faithful, the voice was still the voice of Treitschke, the exploiter of the feeble.

"Sooner or later the historical law shall be fulfilled, which enjoins on our tolling century, that there is no longer a place in Europe for a race of harem-keepers and consumers of income."

Osmanli are decaying body and soul." Precisely but when the vast heritage of the Sick Man is distributed amongst most benefit. Why not the Teuton?

A little financial assistance, a little flattery, tact and perseverance and the prize will be won. For International Law does not concern itself with undue influence, and even if it did, Germany does not concern herself with International Law. Treitschke saw that European activity would conquer Turkish lethargy, and here one sees this in active operation. The Prussian, who believes that he epitomises all forms of practical intelligence, that he is destined to inherit all the fruits of the decadent earth, saw in Turkey a glorious field for Teutonic Enterprise.

The only difference between Treitschke and his descendants lies in the fact that the former wrote before the Muzzling Order came into force; before Germany had determined to exploit Turkey, before the services of German pamphleteers had been mobilised by the government for preaching the mutual benefits of Prussia to Turkey and Turkey to Prussia, processes of enlightenment much assisted by well-timed bribes on the one hand, and well-timed concessions on the other.

Possibly this may be considered merely the abuse and insinuation of partiality. The best defence against this accusation is to quote one of Treitschke's intellectual descendants, Dr. Wiedenfeld, who wrote as late as 1911. "In setting ourselves to make Turkey strong we have been influenced far more by our political interest as a State among States, than the importance of the Syrian railway system lies in this, that, if the need arose, it would be the direct instrument for the exercise of pressure upon England."

There is much of this scarcely veiled exploitation. One can but wonder at such candour. A gang of bandits do not usually advertise in advance the scene of their future activities, but this naive and exuberant candour is a characteristic in all German pamphleteering; Bernhardi, Freytag-Loringhoven and other famous names are witnesses to that.

It is quite certain that the views of Treitschke are still those of the intelligent German to-day. They are superficially modified by rapacity, that is all. "Turkey is moribund, Turkey is effete, Turkey is rich; Germany is young, Germany is strong; Germany will soon be richer." The first sign of this determination to cajole and then noble Turkey was seen when Germany alone of all the great powers refused to protest against the Bulgarian atrocities. "If Paris was worth a Mass, Bagdad is certainly worth a massacre," was probably William's chuckling aphorism.

But often enough prospective victims of exploitation, moribund millionaires and so on, suddenly awake to the fact that there is an Octopus by their deathbeds, a sassy, tactful, steady-eyed Octopus, and in a sudden spasm of revolt, out the tentacles, summon a lawyer and revoke all previous dispositions, to the manifest chagrin of the Octopus.

Even in German papers there are signs of nervousness at the restlessness of the patient, who probably feels that if the war goes on much longer his will will not be a very imposing document. Erzerum, Jerusalem and Bagdad are no longer his to leave. He is poorer, hungrier and less respected than ever before.

## The Dean of King's College.

The Rev. A. Caldwell, D.D., D.Lit., Dean of King's College, London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, has accepted the benefice of great Oakley, Harwich, on the nomination of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly a Fellow. Dr. Caldwell will resign his present office at the end of the year. As Dean of King's College and professor of philosophy he has done much in recent years for the promotion of higher studies in the University of London and for the training of candidates for holy orders at King's College.

## SOLDIERS' MIDNIGHT MOTOR TRIPS.

Volunteer Work in London.

A Times correspondent writes:—There are continually being brought to light new and astounding facts which give some idea of the size of our military forces. For instance, how many people know that the Army is always 100,000 men short of strength, there being always this enormous number on leave? How many Londoners know that when leave is "up" and men and officers pour into London in the early hours of the morning there is a volunteer corps of motor transport men to take them from the northern stations across the metropolis to the boat trains? Perhaps, of all the volunteer work done in connection with the war none can so truly be called indispensable. There are 472 men and women volunteers in the organisation and 400 motor vehicles, which each cover from 60 to 100 miles between midnight and 8 o'clock in the morning. On some nights 4,000 soldiers and sailors are taken across London, and since the scheme was inaugurated, in February, 1916, over 600,000 men have been carried.

The whole service is free, and these willing helpers give their cars, their money, their enthusiasm, and their night's rest to helping the men that London never sees, for they pass in the dark of the night. The transport mobilises at Euston at 2 a.m. and the eight in the great vehicular bays is a quaint car. Every conceivable sort of car is there, from a five-ton commercial wagon with twin back wheels to a motor-cycle and side-car. There is indeed one of these devotees who has not missed a night's duty since he joined the force. He has no motor-car, and his age is perhaps the wrong side of 60; but he has a motor-cycle and a side-car. Every night he is on duty. He leaves Bushey shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning, wet or dry, and makes for Euston. He works between stations until 3, and then "turns in" to sleep and cycles all the way back to Bushey in the evening.

At 3.15 a.m. the first troop train glides noisily into Euston. There is a banging of rifle butts on the stone platforms, a clatter of an occasional tin hat dropped by a man still half asleep, and the tramping of Army boots on the flags. There is a free buffet for the men, and they get warm tea or coffee and food. When they are satisfied they assemble outside, and at a command 40 exhaust pipes from as many vehicles start a chorus like a whooping-cough ward in a children's hospital.

One after another the laden cars roll away, men rifles, steel helmets, and web equipment mixed up in an apparently hopeless tangle. The long train of cars is perhaps going to Victoria. They pass down Park-lane, through St. James's-place, where the sentries are rubbing their hands to keep warm in the frosty air, past Buckingham Palace, and so to the Y.M.C.A. rest hut, where breakfast is served. For those whose trains do not go until late there are dormitories with comfortable beds. There are trains from St. Pancras, King's-cross, Euston, Marylebone, and Paddington to be met during the six or seven hours of duty, and one man in his car makes many trips, sometimes carrying hundreds of passengers.

The point that cannot be emphasised too much is that all this work, although it is in the truest sense a labour of love, is costly and has to be paid for. It is entirely owing to private generosity that it is possible. It needs no argument to induce people to subscribe to the funds once they know of the work; but the difficulty has been to get it known, for it is work in the dark in a double sense. If it is put to some man who can afford to give that half-a-crown from him will have four laden Tommies a few miles tramp in the dark, how can he afford not to loosen his purse-strings? The ideal way to collect for the fund would be to get together a party of wealthy men at Euston or Paddington, stop, fall

## MORE WAGES FOR MUNITION MEN.

Mr. Churchill's Award for 900,000 Workers.

Mr. Churchill, Minister of Munitions, announced in the Commons recently that increases in wages granted to 900,000 men engaged in munition factories and shipyards involved an ultimate cost of \$14,000,000 a year. In making the announcement, Mr. Churchill explained that the decision to abolish the leaving certificates made it necessary to re-adjust the wages of skilled time workers in munition factories who might be led to move in large numbers to more highly-paid forms of piecework. As the result of the report of a Committee, the War Cabinet decided to grant 12½ per cent advance in wages on a wide basis to such workers. This decision covered 300,000 men, the increase in the cost of production being estimated at \$3,500,000 a year. It was always foreseen that this settlement of what was known as the skilled men's grievance would lead to requests from semi-skilled and unskilled time workers who had been prevented from obtaining the more lucrative form of piecework, and whose wages had fallen below pre-war rates. The War Cabinet then decided to extend the 12½ per cent advance to those time workers in munition factories and shipyards, involving an additional 600,000 men and an increase of \$7,500,000 in cost of production, bringing the total up to 900,000 men and an ultimate extra cost of \$14,000,000 a year. This estimate is only preliminary. It remained to be seen, Mr. Churchill added, whether this substantial advance, involving such serious cost to the State, would be accepted in the spirit in which it was made by the Government—namely, that of loyal and earnest co-operation for the victorious prosecution of the war. The House should realise fully that not only was the output of munitions steadily increasing in volume and quality, but efficiency of labour and machinery had been for some time showing a similar progressive improvement.

A Christian Scientist's Death. The death occurred on the 25th ult., from small-pox, of Mr. A. E. Matthews, of the Dollar Lumber Company's Tinsmith Office. Deceased, who came to China from the United States only about a year ago, leaves a widow and a six-year-old child. Mr. Matthews, a Christian Scientist, neglected the ordinary precaution of vaccination, and his strict adherence to his beliefs prompted him to decline that attention which his condition really necessitated. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Matthews in her sad bereavement. —P. T. Times.

poaks on their backs, put rifles in their hands, and then route march them across London to Waterloo on a winter's night. The subscriptions at Waterloo would astonish even the income-tax collector. Seriously, however, this work is one that must go on if the war is to go on.

Foggy nights, nights of snow and sleet, nights when the wood-paving blocks are as slippery as ice and the cars are apt to turn round and start back home again—all these are the same to the men of the London Motor Transport Volunteers. Last week one driver was doing "tank work" in Park-lane, trying to force an antedivided entry into a kitchen area. He found his car on the footpath five times that night and once or twice his front wings crossed lamp-posts lovingly. Yet, despite a fog like a smoke screen, he made all his trips and no men were left stranded. On Sunday morning the cars were held up by a big flock of sheep in Southampton-row.

On air raid nights, too, the work must go on and several of the cars have passed places where bombs dropped a few seconds afterwards. The women drivers kept on duty all through these times for the work must go on. It is for the public to see that it is able to go on.

## CRICKET.

Kowloon C.C. v. Hongkong C.C.

On the Hongkong ground, these old rivals played an all-day match yesterday, the result being a fairly comfortable win for the visitors. The home team batted first and we all disposed of for 140. Kowloon, after a bad start, replied with 189, of which Hodge scored a century not out. In their second venture, Hongkong declared with 117 for eight wickets, and Kowloon obtained the required number just on time, mainly due to Blackburn's rapid scoring. The scores were—

Hongkong, 1st Innings.  
T. E. Pearce, b Cobb ... 58  
H. E. Mariel, c Macaskill, b Pestonji ... 18  
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Stalker ... 16  
M. M. Meas, b Cobb ... 9  
F. Sutton, b Stalker ... 4  
F. W. S. Evans, l.b.w., b Cobb ... 6  
L. H. E. Murray, l.b.w., b Cobb ... 0  
R. Kennedy, c Hodge, b Cobb ... 12  
L. Col. Morgan, b Pestonji ... 21  
H. E. Hollands, not out ... 3  
D. E. Donnelly, c Blackburn, b Stalker ... 1  
Extras ... 7

Total ... 140  
Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Cobb ... 18 1 52 5  
Pestonji ... 10 1 48 2  
Stalker ... 8 1 0 35 3

Kowloon, 1st Innings.  
L. J. Blackburn, b Donnelly ... 6  
C. Stapleton, l.b.w., b Morgan ... 7  
F. E. Joelands, c Pearce, b Donnelly ... 0  
W. T. Elson, c Murray, b Donnelly ... 13  
J. Stalker, c Gray, b Morgan ... 7  
K. Macaskill, ran out ... 2  
L. E. S. Hodge, not out ... 100  
J. H. Meas, b Morgan ... 1  
P. H. Cobb, c Pearce, b Morgan ... 8  
H. Overy, c Sutton, b Donnelly ... 2  
R. Pestonji, c Sutton, b Pearce ... 21  
Extras ... 24

Total ... 189  
Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Donnelly ... 21 3 55 4  
Morgan ... 16 1 78 4  
Pearce ... 4 0 32 1

Hongkong, 2nd Innings.  
D. E. Donnelly, b Cobb ... 0  
L. H. E. Murray, b Stalker ... 2  
F. W. S. Evans, c Pestonji, b Cobb ... 42  
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Cobb ... 18  
R. Kennedy, b Stalker ... 16  
M. M. Meas, b Overy ... 1  
F. Sutton, b Stalker ... 3  
H. E. Hollands, c Overy, b Stalker ... 4  
H. E. Mariel, not out ... 20  
L. Col. Morgan and T. E. Pearce, did not bat  
Extras ... 10

(Total for 8 wks.) ... 117  
Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Cobb ... 8 0 39 3  
Stalker ... 11 1 60 4  
Overy ... 5 4 0 19 1

Kowloon, 2nd Innings.  
J. Stalker, c Hollands, b Pearce ... 0  
K. Macaskill, c Mariel, b Pearce ... 2  
H. Overy, c Murray, b Donnelly ... 3  
F. E. Joelands, c Mariel, b Donnelly ... 22  
C. J. Stapleton, not out ... 20  
L. J. Blackburn, not out ... 30  
L. E. S. Hodge, W. T. Elson, J. H. Meas, R. Pestonji, and F. H. Cobb, did not bat  
Extras ... 1

Total (for 4 wks.) ... 78  
Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Pearce ... 7 1 49 2  
Donnelly ... 7 0 23 2

Navy v. University. This match, played yesterday, resulted in an easy win for the University, the scores being—  
Navy.  
Paymaster Wright, c Gittins, b Marley ... 6  
Sig. Black, b Marley ... 16  
Comr. Gibson, c and b Bray ... 44  
Major Mayhem, b Marley ... 10  
Mr. Carey, c and b Bray ... 18  
A. P. Robinson, c Chess, b Bray ... 17  
Mr. Black, c Bamy, b Marley ... 6  
A. B. Henley, c Bamy, b Marley ... 10  
Ldg. Seaman Godfrey, not out ... 12  
Pte. Moriarty, b Marley ... 0  
1st W. Lister, b Bray ... 3  
Extras ... 5  
Total ... 141

Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Bray ... 16 3 2 77 4  
Marley ... 15 0 63 6

University.  
R. Ponsonby-Paine, c Henley, b Black ... 6  
A. E. Ramjahn, c Robinson, b Godfrey ... 46  
J. D. Wright, c Moriarty, b Godfrey ... 29  
G. A. V. Hall, b Godfrey ... 9  
E. Marley, c Henley, b Godfrey ... 0  
D. K. Bamy, b Godfrey ... 0  
Lam King Sim, not out ... 39  
W. M. Gittins, not out ... 18  
Extras ... 15  
Total (for 7 wks.) ... 207  
Chess, Teoh, Loh, and J. M. Jack, did not bat.

Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Gibson ... 12 5 0 77 0  
Black ... 5 0 35 4  
Godfrey ... 8 2 32 5  
Bamy ... 4 0 31 0  
Henley ... 4 0 10 1

## HOLIDAY GOLF.

Result of Fencing Competitions.

The special competitions arranged at the Fencing Course for the Chinese New Year holidays attracted a large entry, and some excellent play was seen. The entrance fees were given to War Charities.

Two cups were presented by the Bankers for a bogey competition for men over the main course, Mr. R. M. Henderson being first with a score of 81 and Mr. B. Evans second with 84.

In the Mixed Foursomes Competition, twice round the relief course, the first prize went to Mrs. Moore and Mr. S. Evans, with one up while Mrs. A. Anderson and Mr. G. C. Morson were second, all square.

## INSPECTOR SPOTTISWOODE.

Death of Shanghai Police Officer.

A gloom was cast over the entire foreign police forces of Shanghai when the sad report was circulated that Inspector T. W. Spottiswoode, for more than 21 years on the force, was dead at the General Hospital, says the N.C. Daily News. And not only will the police mourn the loss of this devoted municipal servant, his death comes as a sharp blow to all who knew him, particularly those interested in sports.

Death was due to heart disease following an attack of bronchial pneumonia which developed from a chill contracted about 10 days previously.

Trooper Inspector Spottiswoode was born in Fismoor, Sheffield, 49 years ago. He joined the Shanghai Municipal Police on December 8, 1896, coming out from Home fresh from seven years' service with the Hussars. Joining as mounted constable, by dint of hard work he was passed through various ranks until in 1910 he was made inspector. He has had charge of the mounted branch of the police force since 1899.

A fast bowler, he always kept up a keen interest in playing cricket and took a general interest in other sports in which the police were concerned, being always counted on to take active movement at all meetings of the Police Recreation Club. Having spent most of his years mounted, he was an expert horseman, taking prizes for hunt jumping, lemon cutting, etc.

While not an active participant in racing, he was a familiar figure at all meetings. No man in Shanghai, probably, has handled more discarded race ponies of the better class than the late Inspector Spottiswoode, in his time he has had charge of several scores of ponies presented to police by owners who had not the heart to dispose of their animals in the usual auction chaffhouse.

It will be many a day before his place can be filled as he filled it. Inspector Spottiswoode leaves a widow and two children, with whom deep sympathy will be felt.

Bowling.  
O. M. R. W.  
Bray ... 16 3 2 77 4  
Marley ... 15 0 63 6

University.  
R. Ponsonby-Paine, c Henley, b Black ... 6  
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O. M. R. W.  
Gibson ... 12 5 0 77 0  
Black ... 5 0 35 4  
Godfrey ... 8 2 32 5  
Bamy ... 4 0 31 0  
Henley ... 4 0 10 1

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

Result of Recent Theatrical Entertainment.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. A. P. Stokes to the Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee:—

King's College, 11th February, 1917.  
Dear Sir:—The entertainment at the Peak Club on Friday, the 25th ult., realised by sale of tickets \$673 and by sale of programmes \$109 making a total of \$682. I have much pleasure in enclosing cheque for that amount—there are no deductions for expenses, as they have been met privately.

I tender my sincere thanks to all who helped on both sides of the curtain. Our kind audience brought us well on our way to our third thousand pounds sterling for War Funds made by entertainments of this kind, and I sincerely hope that our farewell entertainment at the Theatre Royal on the 23rd inst. (and the cause for which it is given, namely the Mercantile Marine in England and the Naval Prisoners of War) will be well attended and bring in a very substantial sum.

Yours faithfully,  
A. P. STOKES,  
Honorary Secretary,  
War Charities Committee.

## COMPANY REPORT.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The one hundred and second report of the Court of Directors of the above Corporation, to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the City Hall on Saturday, February 23, at noon, states:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The net profit for that period, including \$3,166,873.56, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to \$5,820,180.33.

The Directors recommended the transfer of \$1,000,000 to the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at \$19,500,000.

They also recommended writing off Bank Premises—about the sum of \$1,000,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the Interim Dividend of 22½ per share, paid on 13th August last, viz., \$256,000 @ 26½ = \$2,048,942.15, and remuneration to Directors, there remains for appropriation \$4,743,238.08, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of two pounds and three shillings and sixpence per share, viz., \$258,000, and a bonus of one pound sterling per share, viz., \$120,000 amounting in all to \$378,000 which at 6½ per cent of the day will amount to \$350,000. The balance \$3,223,238.08 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.  
The Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak has been elected Chairman for the year 1918, and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins Deputy Chairman.

The Honourable Mr. J. O. E. Antos, the Honourable Mr. E. Stelling and Mr. J. A. P. Antos, having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, the Honourable Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. H. Compton, and Mr. F. O. Baileer were invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. M. Edkins retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

Auditors.  
The accounts have been audited by Mr. P. H. Mayland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who offer themselves for re-election.



## MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, January 3, 1918.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

See! Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
" Prime Cut	" 24
" Cured Ham—Ngau Yau	" 24
" Roast—Shiu	" 24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	" 20
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 20
" Steak—Ngau Yau Pa	" 24
" do—Shiu—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bellock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 60
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 1.00
" Head—Ngau Tau	" 13
" Heart—Ngau Sam	" 20
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	" 10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	" 6
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg—Yeung Poi	" 26
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	" 16
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3
" Brains—Chu No	lb. 14
" Feet—Chu Keuk	" 20
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 18
" Head—Chu Tau	" 18
" Heart—Chu Sam	" 10
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 10
" Liver—Chu Kon	" 10
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwai	" 24
" Leg—Chu Pak	" 28
" Loin—Chu	" 28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	" 12
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	" 20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 26
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 20
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 18
Carp—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 14
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs—Bei	" 18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 10
Dog Fish—Tat To Sha	" 14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 18
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	" 34
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	" 44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 17
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 16
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 18
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 14
Parch—Tau Lo	" 18
Pike—Ka Pan Fong	" 16
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 32
Pravus—Ming Ha	" 34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kuan	" 15
Roach—Chun Yu	" 14
Salmon—Ma Yu	" 32
Shark—Sha Yu	" 8
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 28
Tench—Wan Yu	" 18
Turbot—Choi How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	" 80

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Hing Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu	" 5
" (bridge)—Macao, San Heng Chiu	" 5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	" 11
Carambola—Yung To	" 10
Coconuts—Ye—Tao	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tau	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	each 7
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	" 7
Lichees Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
" Fresh	" 28
Oranges, (Canton) (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	" 11
" Sweet	" 11
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	" 11
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10

## 食肉

Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hing Tia	12
Plantain—Tai Chin	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	11
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 11
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	14
Walnuts—Hop To	14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	" 30
" Large	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 24
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
" (fresh) —	" 24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 36
Geese—Ngo	" 25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 36
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Sciope—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen—Na	" 50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 1
Quail—Om Chun	" 1
Partridges—Che Ku	" 1

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	1
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	1
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	1
" Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb. 4
" Long—Tau Kok	" 9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	" 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	" 5
" Red—Hung Ke	" 16
" Shanghai—Ye Tsai	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	" 1
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shan	" 9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	" 25
Chillies Dried—Kon Lai Chiu	" 12
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 6
" Green—Ching Lai Chiu	" 6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	each 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tee Keung	" 10
" old—Lo Keung	" 45
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 6
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	" 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb. 5
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	" 8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso-Ku	each 36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san-Hong Kwa	lb. 10
Okros	" 8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 5
" Green—Shang Chung	" 6
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb. \$1.20
Parley—Kun Tsai	" 3
Green Peas—Ching Tau	" 3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	" 3
" Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	" 3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Fook-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 6
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 7
Sage—Tao So	" 4
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 4
Spinach—Yin Tsai	" 4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 4
Taro—Wu Tau	" 4
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	" 5
(American)—Ka—san—chut—wa	" 18
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 5
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 5
Yams—Ta Shu	" 5
English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 11
Tau	" 11



You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

K—SELLERS; SA—SALES;  
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. &amp; S. Banks n. \$ 630

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$305

North China b. t. 115

Unions b. \$770

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$ 128

H. K. Fires b. \$ 10

## SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$ 77

Steamboats b. \$ 15

Indos (Del.) n. \$ 158

Indos (Pre.) n. \$ 33

Shells n. 112

Ferries n. 23

## REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$ 36

Malabons n. \$ 34

## MINING.

Kailans n. 38

Langkats n. t. 14

Rauhs n. \$ 50

Tronchs n. 30

Urals n. 30

Oriental Cons. n. 27

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp;c.

H. K. Wharves n. \$ 94

Kowloon Docks n. \$ 132

Shai Docks n. t. 804

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$ 90

H. K. Hotels b. \$ 90

Land Invest. n. \$ 86

H. K. East. n. x. d. \$ 60

K'loon Lands n. x. d. \$ 27

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$ 78

Reclamations n. \$ 110

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 160

Kung Yiks n. t. 14, 10

Shai Cottons n. t. 125

Yangtzepons n. t. 8, 10

Oriental n. t. 4, 1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$ 93

China Light &amp; P. n. \$ 4

Providents b. \$ 7, 50

Dairy Farms b. \$ 30

Green Islands b. \$ 7, 35

H. K. Electric b. \$ 48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$ 190

## CORRECTED FOR WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/4

Demand 2/11 3/4

30 d/s 2/11 3/4

60 d/s 2/11 3/4

4 m/s 3/1

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 127

T/T Japan 136 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 70 1/2

co &amp; New York 159 1/2

T/T Java Nom.

T/T Marks 403

T/T France 403 1/2

## BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/1 3/4

4 m/s D/P 3/1 3/4

6 m/s L/C 3/1 1/4

30 d/s Sydney &amp; Melbourne 3/1 1/4

30 d/s San Francisco &amp; New York 71 1/4

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 418

6 m/s France 423

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 141

Demand, Singapore 127

On Haiphong 4 1/2 prem

On Saigon 75

On Bangkok 55 65

Sovereign 6 60 Nom

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42 30

Bar Silver, per oz. 42 3/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 7 1/2 % dis

Thames 10 7 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 cts. a. % par

10 %

## BANKS

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## 行銀業實法中

Capital (14 Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Bartholot.

General Manager — A. J. Fernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

## BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN (HONGKONG, and SAIGON).

## BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond &amp; Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

12.45 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

1.15 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

1.45 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

2.15 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

2.45 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

3.15 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

3.45 A.M. to 4.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

4.15 A.M. to 4.45 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

4.45 A.M. to 5.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

5.15 A.M. to 5.45 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

5.45 A.M. to 6.15 A.M. Every 15 Mins.

6.15 A.M. to



